

a rigorous auditing by the Auditor - General. Added to this, the Municipality is adjudged the cleanest in the Eastern Cape Province and has won awards in this line. The municipal cleanliness has been taken beyond mere competition and the zeal to win, to the reality and enjoyment people of Camdeboo got used to and cherish.

5.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

The Municipality committed itself with the theme of 'people government' and, to this end, has sought to consult widely with the communities on service delivery priorities, services delivery programmes and mechanisms.

This done through Council Outreach Programmes, Mayoral Imbizos, Ward Committee and Ward Committee forums, IDP formulation consultation process and review of such IDP. The governance structure of Community Development Workers is exploited optimally to enhance the views and demands of the communities before such demands manifest themselves into protests. To achieve this, the CDW's have a standing invitation to the Ward Committee Meetings and are encouraged to attend council meetings, within the broader understanding of Council meetings being open meetings to all.

5.6 WARD COMMITTEES' ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY

The Camdeboo Local Municipality has six Demarcated Wards and five Ward Committees were officially launched and are functional. This launching happened after Local Government Elections, as per legislation, save for Ward two (2) which experience some hiatus on the political front. These Ward Committees were established in terms of the enabling legislation, in that they have Executive, portfolios with Sectoral representatives, meet regularly and send minutes for adoption and implementation by the Municipal Council. Ward Committee members attended workshops so as to understand their roles as Ward Committee members. The Municipality takes cognisance of the importance of Ward Committees in the promotion of Local Democracy and the enlargement of Public Participation in the Municipal Governance. To effect this all important element, the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), as amended, provides for the establishment of Ward Committees.

The Municipal Council has exploited optimally the existence of this governmental structure and used Ward Committees in the following roles:

- The preparation, implementation and review of the IDP.
- Preparation of the Municipality's budget;
- Prioritisation of the provision of municipal services; and
- Communication and the dissemination of information within and amongst communities.

5.7 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Community Development Workers, by a special council resolution, are part of Ward Committees and they sit, deliberate, influence decision - making and disseminate such decisions to local communities.

Whilst the ward committee and CDWs work jointly, the CDWs still send their individual reports to Council via the Municipal Manager and Mayor, and Council actions them. Their monitoring is achieved through the reports from them, the ward councillors, the sectoral departments within the municipality and minutes of the Ward Committee.

Six CDWs have been appointed to service the six Wards. The performance of the CDWs needs to improve as well as the submission of regular monthly reports. This matter has been raised with both Cacadu District Municipality and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs; who are also encountering serious problems regarding the performance of some of the CDWs.

The reports submitted by the CDWs are referred to Council via the relevant Portfolio Committees, for recommendations and resolutions by Council.

5.8 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY / PLAN

The present Communication Plan was adopted and approved by Council in 2006. All the departments have been provided with copies of the Plan for regular implementation. The plan must be reviewed or a new one developed.

The Camdeboo Municipality is in the process of formulating and adopting this strategy with the assistance of Communications Section of Cacadu District Municipality.

5.9 ANTI – CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The Camdeboo Municipality subscribe to the National belief that corruption affects the lives of everyone in South Africa. It is our common enemy. The Municipality has adopted the “Fraud Prevention Plan” by a special Council Resolution on December 04, 2008, and has taken note of the Public Services anti-corruption strategy being implemented in phases by provincial public service. Over and above the stated measures supra, council established, through the shared service within the District, an Internal Audit Committee.

5.10 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Camdeboo Local Municipality took cognizance of the object, the preamble and the guidelines on intergovernmental relations as carried in the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005).

To this end, a record of understanding exist with the Cacadu District Municipality on mentoring and ensuring Good Governance, Budget and Budget shortfalls in relation to basic service delivery matters needs to be cascaded to all the Local Municipalities as soon as feasible. The Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs has been requested to assist in this regard.

A service level agreement has been signed with Cacadu District Municipality on rendering Primary Health and Environmental Health Care by the Camdeboo Municipality.

The Mayor is the Chairperson of the Local Intergovernmental Relations Forum that consists of the Municipality as well as the Heads of the Local State Departments.

5.11 LEGAL MATTERS

5.11.1 Setting up of Legal Units

This function is outsourced entirely, as and when the need arises.

The following legal firm is rendering the legal services on behalf of Council;

Dr. V. Dercksen and Partners
14 Church Street
GRAAFF-REINET
6280

TELEPHONE NO.: 049-8922261 / 8922146
FACSIMILE NO.: 049-8922291
EMAIL: casper@dercksen.law.za

5.11.2. Management of litigation

There were no default judgements against the municipality during the year under review.

Regarding the defaulting households for the payment of service charges, the Council’s attorneys are struggling to collect the monies owed by homeowners, as a result the age of some arrear accounts is more than five years. Despite all the problems being encountered, the Credit Control and Debt Management Policy is being strictly implemented.

All the assets of the Municipality have been insured, including public liability in the event of a serious incident.

No criminal matters emanated from corruption and fraud during the year under review.

5.11.3 Management of Legal Risks

A risk management exercise was conducted by PriceWaterHouseCoopers to identify the risk areas as well as possible remedial actions. The Senior Officials assisted with the identification of the risk areas and submitted the proposals to Council for adoption and approval.

Regular inspections in-loco are being conducted by the various departments, the Trees Committee as well as the Engineering and Infrastructure Service Department to ensure the safety of the residents of Camdeboo.

5.12 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The emergency services are rendered by the protection services of the Municipality and there is no separate or dedicated section for this service. The fire department was assessed by Rural Metro Emergency Services which was appointed by Cacadu District Municipality to compile a report of fire services readiness within the nine municipalities under the Cacadu District Municipality's jurisdiction.

Emergency services are performed with passion and within the prescribed SANS practices. Emergency calls, if any as they are rare, are responded to in the quickest of time approximately 15 minutes; owing to the nature of damage that can happen, should the opposite happen.

Any claim to the contrary, by anybody whatsoever, we will put the claimant to proof. The standard of response is the same, distance permitted, to any area within the municipality. This happens irrespective of the demography or demographic composition of the populace in the given suburb.

The department, and indeed the municipality, remains concerned by the lack of co-operation we receive from some communities. This co-operation manifests itself in the removal of house numbers placed by the municipality on the gates and front doors for easy identification, whenever necessary, and the speedy rendering of the municipal service.

The identification of the house is more than crucial in an emergency situation.

5.13 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The Municipality renders primary health care as an agency function for the Provincial Department of Health. This is done through a Service Level Agreement signed by and between the Department and Cacadu District Municipality. The funding model, as gazetted, is said to be 80 - 20. Practicalities point to the different direction in that, the funding hovers around the region of 60 - 40 in percentage form. The above results in the municipality not being able to attract and pay professional staff to render the service, not to retain the existing ones.

Of particular concern has been a tendency by the Provincial Department, instead of assisting with rendering of the service, but to poach the very meagre numbers of qualified personnel from municipal clinics. The municipality has presented, through Cacadu District Municipality, the non-desirability of this process.

There are eleven (11) approved posts for Professional Nurses only three(3) posts are filled at present and the staff must serve five (5) clinics in the Camdeboo Municipal area.

Most of the posts are vacant, not because of our doing, but because of the fact that they leave for much better salaries and allowances which are offered by the Department of Health. These vacant posts have been

advertised various times but no applications have been received. This is a problem occurring at most of the Municipalities in the Eastern Cape that their nurses are appointed at Government Departments and then they struggle to fill the posts.

The reason for this is that no comparison can be drawn between the per capital earnings of a Professional Nurse working for a municipality and those working for the Department of Health because the difference is too large.

5.14 TOWN PLANNING

Umasizakhe was declared as an Act 4 area and was recently upgraded in terms of Act 112 which was the upgrading of Tenure Act, one could convert a 99 year Leasehold to a Freehold. This is not a Town Planning issue, but a legislative issue. Eunice Kekana Village is excluded from Umasizakhe because it was registered in terms of Act 113 of 1991 and enabled the inhabitants of Eunice Kekana Village to register full Freehold title on the property. The Community has requested to be provided with a proper Title Deed and not an enclosed document.

All the Encroachments of Umasizakhe had been identified and the Land-Surveyor is currently in the process of trying to get the encroachments re-surveyed. Various meetings were held and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs was requested to submit a letter to the Director-General: Land Affairs in order to motivate the change of the legislation that new Title Deeds be issued and that the matter be also taken up with the MEC and the applicable ministers.

This is a very long outstanding issue and it comes up in all meetings that Council is having with the community of Umasizakhe. In numerous meetings the people also voiced out that they do not want endorsed Leasehold Titles because according to them, it does not have the same value as the Fulhold Title.



**DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE
SERVICES**

PART 3- FUNCTIONAL AREAS REPORTING AND ANNEXURE

A: FUNCTIONAL AREA SERVICE DELIVERY REPORTING

I. GENERAL INFORMATION (POPULATION STATISTICS)

There are approximately fifty two thousand inhabitants in the entire area.

- (a) The breakdown in terms of the race groups is as follows:
 - the Coloured people are in the majority; followed by the African people; the Whites and then the Asians who are in the minority.
- (b) Socio-Economic Context
 - the municipality is the biggest employer locally followed by the State departments and then the private businesses;
 - agriculture and tourism are the two major economic activities that contribute significantly to the local economy;
 - there is a significant number of small businesses that have been established such as the hawkers; and
 - also the Aquaculture Project; Aloe Project and Ceramics Project.
- (c) Council celebrated the following National Days;
 - Human Rights Day;
 - Youth Day;
 - Women's Day; and
 - World Aids Day, including the launch of the Festive Season.

Furthermore, the Eastern Province Rugby Football Union and the Department of Sport; Recreation; Arts and Culture jointly held a very successful u/19 Peter Mkatha Memorial Rugby Tournament in Graaff-Reinet.

According to the Socio-Economic Development Survey that was conducted during the development of the LED Strategy Plan, the following major outcomes were discovered:

- The Camdeboo Municipality is characterised by a very young population. Almost half of the entire population is younger than 25 years; and of this group of people, nearly a third is younger than 15.
- The unemployment rate for the Camdeboo Municipality as a whole - expressed as a percentage of all people between the ages of 18 and 65 - stands at 25.3%. This aggregated figure, however, hides certain extremes at a more local level.
- Four employment sectors dominate the situation of employed people in the Camdeboo Municipality, namely Trade (business - wholesale/retail) 29%; Community Services (Government departments - national, provincial, local) 20.5%; Construction 11.6%; and Domestic (home maker, domestic service) 11.2%.
- Education - less than 40% of adults have completed Grade 7; less than 30% have completed Grade 12; and about 10% have a tertiary qualification.
- The predominant monthly household income - in the case of about 65% of all households - varies between R801 and R3,500, with the largest share (37.6%) falling within the R801 - R1,500 income category.
- Government Grants play a significant role in assisting households in making a living, with 41% of all households in this context relying on an Old Age Pension and 28.1% on a Child Support Grant, for example.
- Poverty is a major concern with more than 25% of all households that cannot always afford food, clothing, health care, transport and education.
- Material deprivation manifests at considerable levels, with 68.8% of all households without a motor vehicle in working order; more than 85% without a computer; 55% without an electrical washing machine; while 70.9% do not enjoy the luxury of a hot water geyser.